BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865. NO. 151.

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS!

Northern Advices of the Third.

KIRBY SMITH NEGOTIATING FOR A SURRENDER.

DICK TAYLOR IN THE SAME BOX.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WEBB.

SURRENDER OF SECRETARY MALLORY.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE—INTERMENT OF THE BODY.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

THE PHILADELPHIA PLOT.

GENERAL NEWS.

Northern papers of the 3d instant received at a late hour yesterday contain news, which we give to our readers condensed, as follows:

KIRBY SMITH NEGOTIATING.

Both from St. Louis and New Orleans we have the announcement that negotiations for the surrender of all the rebel forces of the Trans-Mississippi Department, commanded by General Kirby Smith, were recently in progress on the Mississippi river, near the mouth of Red river. The terms are said to be the same as those accorded to Lee by Grant. We have not yet learned of the conclusion of these negotiations.

DICK TAYLOR, DITTO.

Our Mobile dispatch states that a rebel officer had arrived at General Canby's headquarters, authorized by General Dick Taylor to arrange terms for the surrender of his forces. A Memphis dispatch says, General Dick Taylor sent General Hodge to notify General Dana of the surrender of Johnston to General Sherman, and to inform him of the terms of surrender. General Dana gave full credence to Dick Taylor's statement, and arranged an armistice with Hodge, the terms of which are said to be an entire cessation of hostilities, each retaining the right to punish guerillas; trade regulations and intercourse to continue under very liberal constructions. The armistice contemplated arrangements on the same plan as those proposed by Sherman, unless repudiated by General Dana's superior officer. The armistice commenced on the 29th of April, and was only to be terminated after forty-eight hours' notice.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RAM WEBB.

Particulars of the destruction of the rebel ram Webb, below New Orleans, on the 24th ult., are given. We are now given the reason which those on board of her had for abandoning her in the hasty manner in which they did. From New Orleans she was chased by the government steamer Hollyhock, and when some distance below that city the steamer Richmond was discovered coming up; so that all chance for her escape was cut off, and she she was run aground and fired, and her officers and crew escaped. She was commanded by Captain Reed, of Tacony piratical notoriety. Of those on board of her only one man and a boy were captured. The Webb left Shreveport, La., on the Red river, on the 16th of April, with a cargo of cotton, turpentine and rosin, with which it was designed to run her down the Mississippi to the Gulf, and escape to Havana, as her officers were satisfied that the rebel confederacy was at an end, and they were desirous of saving from the ruins what little they could.

STEPHEN R. MALLORY COMES IN OUT OF THE WET.

It is reported from New Orleans that Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, who held in Jeff. Davis' now exploded cabinet the position of Secretary of that always mythical establishment, the rebel navy, surrendered himself on the 20th ult., at Pensacola, to Capt. Gibson, of the national navy.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Gen. Wright, with the Sixth Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, arrived at Danville, Va., from Burkesville Junction, on the 23d, having made the march of over one hundred miles in four days. On the route and at Danville he captured a large amount of valuable property, including much railroad running stock and the machinery stolen from the Government works at Harper's Ferry by the rebels. Rebel officers, when they learned that the Sixth Corps was moving on Danville, urgently importuned General Meade to stop its march, on the strength of Gen. Sherman's armistice with Joe Johnston. The only comfort they got from Gen. Meade was that he would stop Gen. Wright when directed to do so by his superior officer, Gen. Grant. It is expected that the Sixth Corps will remain at Danville for some time. Gen. Sheridan, with his cavalry, got as far as Abbeville, Va., near the junction of Staunton and Dan rivers, on his way to Danville; but when the news of the rebel General Johnston's surrender was received he was ordered to return to Petersburg.

RESUMPTION OF TRAVEL.

The necessary preparations for the resumption of travel on the Richmond and Danville and the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroads are rapidly progressing, and in a short time trains will once more be running through to Washington, via Richmond, from Lynchburg and Danville, after an interruption of four years. On all the railroads centering at Richmond, excepting the York River Road, trains are now running for some distance out of that city. On the Virginia Central Railroad trains go as far as forty-five miles from the city.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

After remaining in Chicago for one day the body of President Lincoln was sent to Springfield where it arrived on the 3rd. The final ceremonies of interment probably took place on the 4th, and as Mrs. Lincoln's request, made known through a dispatch from her son Robert, the remains were permanently laid in the Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. In Chicago, and throughout the whole State of Illinois the demonstrations of respect which has characterized the reception of the funeral train everywhere, were unabated.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1865.

The trial of the persons implicated in the assassination plot will begin in this city early next week. The government is nearly ready for the prosecution, and will employ four special reporters to take the testimony. Newspaper reporters will be admitted.

THE PLAN KNOWN IN RICHMOND.

[From the Washington Republican, May 1.]

It is positively ascertained, and the evidence is in possession of the government, that the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the Vice President and the heads of the several departments of the government, and Lieutenant General Grant, was well understood in Richmond among the leading traitors there, and that the infernal work *was planned in all its details in Canada!* Men who have heretofore been prominently connected with the government of the United States are known to have been active in the murderous work. It is also in evidence how much money was paid to the assassins, *and who paid it!*

THE PLOT TO BURN PHILADELPHIA.

The plot to burn the city of Philadelphia was discovered by a Sergeant of the Police forces of that city, who was assailed by some suspicious parties whom he was watching. They fired at him; but fortunately did not injure him, and unfortunately made their escape. In their haste they dropped a letter which revealed the fact that there was a deliberately planned plot on foot to burn Philadelphia, in which a large number of conspirators were to take part, and contained a request, urging certain parties supposed to be the men alluded to above to be in Philadelphia on the 10th of April as an attempt to destroy the city would be made on the 1st day of May, when the final blow would be struck, and the torch not lowered until the city was in ashes and their pockets filled with treasure.

Facts are within knowledge of the authorities in Washington, which go to show that there are some eight hundred conspirators banded together for the purpose of burning Philadelphia and other Northern cities. The affair is now undergoing thorough investigation.

GEN. GRANT.

General Grant arrived in Burlington, N. J., on the 2d. It is expected that he will, in company with his wife, take possession of the residence in Philadelphia presented to him by the people of that city.

BENJAMIN G. HARRIS.

The court martial detailed to try Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, late member of Congress from Maryland, charged with disloyal conduct and language, convened in Washington on the 2d. On the conclusion of evidence it is understood that this court will proceed with trial it was

of those supposed to be concerned in the great Washington assassination plot.

PRIZE FIGHTING.

There were two prize fights in Brooklyn and two in Philadelphia last week. Jim Gillem, a New York bartender, and Dennis Friel, of Brooklyn, fought in Brooklyn on the 28th, the latter winning the battle. In the other Brooklyn fight, which was between Francis Higgins, of Brooklyn, and a "light weight" of New York, named Radican, the parties were interrupted by the police. All the parties in the barn were compelled to run before the fight had progressed far.

James Frawley, an Englishman, and Jno. Turner fought in Philadelphia on the 26th. The Englishman came off best. Neither of the men had been in training. No news of the other Philadelphia fight—not even the names of the combatants—is given. The police were unsuccessful in interrupting it.

THE SULTANA DISASTER.

ST. LOUIS, May 1, 1865.

Hon John Covode, of the War Committee, furnishes the following information relative to the Sultana disaster.

No troops belonging to States east of Ohio were lost. All the Eastern troops will be sent to Annapolis. Mr. Covode says that the boat was overloaded, her registered capacity being only for three hundred and seventy-six passengers, and she had nearly twenty two hundred persons on board. There were other good boats at the time at Vicksburg, which some of the paroled soldiers could have been sent home in just as well as not, but the authorities would not permit them to leave. The paroled prisoners think there is criminality about the matter. About two thousand more paroled prisoners were at Vicksburg when the Sultana left. Three thousand others were left at Andersonville, in consequence of the railroad being destroyed, between Andersonville and Jackson. They will be sent to Annapolis by way of the sea. The agent of the Sultana writes that nearly seventeen hundred persons were lost by the disaster. All reports agree that not less than fifteen hundred were lost.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

The London *Times* of the 21st thus comments on the capture of Richmond:

It would be nothing new in the history of the American war if the proportions originally ascribed to a federal victory were reduced by later and more accurate reports; but the disasters sustained by the Confederates at Richmond could admit only in a single respect of exaggerated coloring. It is possible that Lee's army suffered less than was supposed, and that the Southern general retired with a force still capable of keeping the field against his enemies. This, too, is a point of great importance; for it is mainly in conjunction with the destruction or dispersion of the Confederate garrison that the capture of Richmond would affect the war. Of this fact the Northern people were perfectly aware. At the commencement of Grant's campaign in May last, the destruction of the Army of Virginia was spoken of as its principal object, and no sooner was Richmond occupied than the federal journals entered upon calculations of the losses which that army had sustained. It was computed that if twenty-five thousand prisoners remained in Grant's hands, and fifteen thousand men had been placed *hors du combat* by the three day's fighting, the remnant could not represent a force competent to renew the struggle upon a fresh scene. That this estimate was excessive is by no means improbable; but since that time Lee has suffered another defeat, and the numbers of his army have been again diminished. It was even rumored that he had capitulated, and in this event the feeble force with which Johnston was confronting the victorious troops of Sherman would be the only Confederate army remaining in the field.

The capture of Richmond has been rendered unexpectedly decisive by the events of last year's campaign — Twelve months ago it would have been regarded by the South without much alarm, as a contingency which had always been in prospect; and so imminent, indeed, was the danger thought in May last that preparations were made for transferring the seat of government to Columbia, in South Carolina. But at that time the "interior" of the Confederacy was an unknown or inaccessible country. No federal force had burst through the frontier armies of the South, or penetrated into the territories beyond. True, there were men in the councils of the North who had recommended such tactics, and who had described the Confederacy as an egg, hard only in its shell or circumference, and utterly unsubstantial within. But until Sherman proved the truth of these views they passed only for speculations, and nobody knew how an invading army might fare. The great States of Georgia and South Carolina had never felt the war, Alabama had been scarcely touched by it, and this immense territory offered a secure retreat to the Confederates if they should determine to abandon and retire upon the resources of the interior. In those days, if we had been told, as we are told now, that Augusta would take the place of Richmond as the capital of the confederacy, we should have regarded the statement not only as indicating the unbroken resolution of the Southern people, but as portending the indefinite prolongation of the war. Now, however, all this is changed. Before Grant took Richmond Sherman had accounted for all the country behind it, and had dissipated the illusions prevailing on the subject. He had marched through these remote regions from end to end, without encountering resistance or falling short of supplies, and had led his victorious army by a prodigious circuit from the borders of Tennessee through the heart of Georgia up to the southern frontier of Virginia itself. The Confederates, therefore, have now no "interior" to retire upon. Sherman is there before them at this minute, and just as he marched from Savannah to Goldsboro, so Grant might march at his pleasure from Petersburg to Savannah. There is no point of Southern territory which may not be reached by a Northern army, and the North has armies at its disposal for any enterprise suggesting itself.

We can hardly suppose, after the late intelligence, that the resistance of the South by means of organized armies can be protracted much longer; but Southern resistance may easily take other forms, and the course of events in this respect will probably soon be shown.

It appears to have been hoped, we might perhaps say anticipated by the Northern people that the South might be willing to bury in oblivion the whole of this desperate war, or to think of it only as a memorable incident of national life. On its own side the North would be ready with a complete amnesty and with open arms, asking nothing from the South but a return to that Union and those institutions which it had for a time unhappily repudiated. Bygones should be Bygones. The civil war need only live in national memory as a grand struggle in which the heroism and endurance of all classes of Americans astonished the world. Neither belligerents need be ashamed of the retrospect. Federals and Confederates alike had maintained larger armies, and fought more desperate battles, than any other people. If the South had done more with smaller means, the North had borne up with incredible tenacity against discomfiture and discouragement, and had outstripped imagination by the magnitude of its efforts. Let both parties forget and forgive. If the South will but banish from its mind this vision of an independent confederacy, and forego an idea which it has been found impossible to realize, the North will forget the trial of its resources and its strength, and both sections of the Union may live together as before. These seem to be the hopes of the North, and, extraordinary as such expectations may appear, we believe them to express the only basis on which peace can be really established. Unless the South does consent to re enter the Union the end is as far off as ever. But will this phenomenon occur? We can only say that it is, perhaps, less improbable among Americans than among any other people in the world. It appears as if the North, which, though actually victorious, has as much to forget as the South, is not unwilling to perform its own part in the reconciliation. Its triumph has made it jubilant and brought out the good nature of the people. They are proud even of the achievements of their Southern brethren. They forget their mountain of debt and all the terrible sufferings of the four years' war. They are urging their government to offer the most liberal terms to their late enemies on the single condition of submission and agreement, and in this they are guided probably more by feeling than by any deep political calculation. What the government, however may ultimately do, or how the South may accept such overtures as are made, remains to be seen. Slavery need no longer be any stumbling block in in the way of union. This fatal institution is already half extinct, and is verging on its final doom.—But there are the passions of desperate men, inflamed by the recollections of the war, there is the conflict of interests out of which the war arose, and there are questions of the deepest significance which the war has created.—For the issue we can only wait, as we waited for the event of the struggle, with the steady forbearance of neutrals, but with an earnest wish for speedy and lasting peace.

FROM EUROPE.

A FRANCO-ENGLISH ANTI-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

ENGLAND REJECTS THE PROPOSAL.

THE MEXICAN LOTTERY-LOAN.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ADVANCING.

The steamship *Scotia* from Queenstown on the 23d ult. arrived in New York on the 2d inst.

The report of Lee's surrender had been published in England, but its effect was not felt up to the sailing of the *Scotia*.

The *Herald's* London correspondent says:

There can be no doubt whatever, that the Emperor Napoleon, on receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond, proposed to England to enter into an alliance offensive and defensive against the United States. That the above proposition was made I know to be true, and I know from the best sources, that the very idea of such an alliance was repudiated instantly by the British Ambassador at Paris, acting under instructions from his government.

Letters from Paris state that the subscriptions to the new Mexican loan amounted, even before it was formally opened, to more than twice the total required. This result was, it is said, produced chiefly by the lottery character of the investment; but, at the same time, a stimulus was imparted by the announcement that the loan is under the direct patronage of the French Minister of Finance and by the declaration made by M. Rouher in the Chamber that France will continue to support Mexico.

The advices from Frankfort mention that just before the receipt of the news from Richmond, American bonds were very dull at 62, or five per cent below New York prices, whence they instantly went to 65¼, and subsequently to 69. The transactions were extremely heavy, and there were buyers even on London, Brussels and Berlin account. The leading capitalists have availed themselves of the opportunity to sell large sums, but small investors and speculators, with less knowledge, have taken them up. Money continues abundant in Frankfort. Austrian stocks are firm, and those payable in currency have improved, as the exchange on Vienna has risen to 108¼ being at the present rate of silver, only six per cent below par. Still there is not much doing in them, as the dealers on the Bourse are absorbed in American transactions.

FROM MEXICO AND CUBA.

HAVANA, April 28, 1865.

By way of Santiago de Cuba we have later dates from Mexico. The French steamer Florida arrived at that port on the 20th, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 13th. There is little news of interest, and that little, even by the French and imperial accounts, is not favorable to Maximilian. At Tehica there has been a constant alarm, the liberals threatening an attack. On the night of the 2d, eleven of the garrison, who had a short time since given in their "adhesion to the new order of things," passed over to the Juarists with their arms. Saeitllo, the capital of Coahulia, is being hastily fortified. A mail with despatches from General Mejia, for General Baron Aymard, was captured by the Juarists near Nizeka.

The imperial force of Huahapia were attacked on the 27th ult., and "after a bloody battle, the revolutionists were repulsed and pursued to San Miguelito, three or four leagues distant, at which place they were again defeated." Commandant Arizmendi says, in his official report:—"The enemy lost some killed and wounded," that "prisoners and arms were captured," and that "the imperial loss was six men." We are told that Maximilian has sent $20,000 to Oajaca for distribution among those families injured by fire and the bombardment of the city.

There is a long preamble to mitigate a confessed retreat and defeat near Morelia. "The revolutionists in the vicinity of Morelia continued their depredations. Although these forces never dare to present themselves before a like number of imperialists, they fall upon small parties, which they know, from inferiority of numbers, will have to succumb. This has just taken place with a squadron marching to Morelia on the 23d ult., under Colonel Suanez. On arriving at (Bishop's) Obisso Hill they were attacked by a quadruplicate number of Juarists. The imperialists were obliged to retreat before such an unequal fight, after seeing their colonel and several soldiers fall. In the surprise the Juarists succeeded in taking twenty-five prisoners. They also took seventy horses, $6,000 in gold and considerable baggage."

From Michoacan we learn that "the news is bad. Purnandiro, which for several days had been threatened by the Juarists, surrendered on the 25th to one thousand men under Rouda. Garcia and Publita. General Thun communicates officially from Puebla on the 21st ult., that public tranquility is restored in Puebla."

The *Diario de la Marina* expresses only a sardonic sympathy for the United States on the recent assassination. The *Siglo*, which has so manfully battled for the union, has taken the *Diario* to task, and is answered in a most heartless and weak manner.

Some forty or more secessionists had a banquet, and in their orgies vented their fiendish satisfaction. The Cuban poets—and they are many—have most of them composed poems on the death of the President.

THE CANADIANS COMING TO THEIR SENSES—A TRUE BILL.—Recent events are bringing the Canadians to their senses. A grand jury of Toronto has issued an indictment against those notorious rebel emissaries and conspirators Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, (President Buchanan's thieving, traitor, Secretary of the Interior,) C. C. Clay (not long ago a blatherskite Southern rights United States Senator from Alabama,) Wm. Lawrence McDonald, and that famous rebel Confederate highwayman, Bennett Young, for violation of her Britannic Majesty's neutrality laws. Now this looks like going to business in an honest way, and it is to be hoped that the Canadians will follow up this movement to some satisfactory practical results. How they happened to omit from this indictment that fussy and consequential rebel Jeremy Diddler known as George Sanders, we cannot tell; but it was probably because he was regarded as a common loafer, not sufficiently important to be classed with such rebel nabobs as Thompson and Clay. We think, however, that his case should not be neglected. It should, indeed, loafing charlatan as Sanders has become, be the first on the docket, in view of his industrious, impudent and persistent efforts to foment in Canada a rupture between England and the United States.—*Herald.*

FARMERS' PROSPECTS IN ILLINOIS.—J. P. Bartlett writes April 21, from "Blackberry Station," Illinois, as follows: The season is fully two weeks earlier than it was last Spring. We are having a plenty of showers. Grass is growing rapidly; Spring wheat was mostly sowed in March. It has got a fine start, and looks well. There was very little winter wheat sown here last Fall, but the little that was sown looks very promising. Oats and barley were sown very early and bid fair to be a good crop. Farmers are tired of sowing wheat. Probably not one half the wheat was sown in this vicinity there was last year."

Some Rochester gentlemen design to present to Gen. Sheridan five heavy silver or gold forks, of five tines each, marked with the letters "F. F. V.," in memory of the battle of Five Forks, Va.

For the Progress.]

TO THE BEAUTIFUL MISS——OF RALEIGH.

BY WHIT.

Though we may fancy forms divine,
To none, since Adam it is given
To see on Earth a face like thine,
So much resembling those of heaven;
For oh! the wand'ring eyes which stray
From one above her sex so far,
Must stoop to fix on coarser clay,
Or only gaze where Angels are.
But language leaves thy praise unspoke,
Though words like these may something show,
E'en as Vesuvius' tow'ring smoke,
Declares how fierce the fires below—
Then call these idle rhymes a prayer
To thee an exiled Goddess given,
Whom some sweet gust of heavenly air
Hath wafted to this clime from heaven.

Tom Moore and other amatory Poets have said so many pretty things about the girls, we "Latter day" Lyrists have small chance of gaining notice by originality.

Well, what our rhymes lack in novelty may be atoned for by sincerity—the scarcer and therefore more valuable commodity.

We have frequently seen the first verse of the following, but the second is new to us. We think it an excellent addition, for the "what" is generally of the most importance:

If wisdom's ways you wisely seek,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak—to whom you speak—
And how—and when—and where.

The thing that most deserves our care,
This rhyming sage forgot:
He talks of "how" and "when" and "where,"
But never mentions *what*.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Headquarters, Department North Carolina.
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 35.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS OWN Corps, and two brigades of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major General A. H. Terry, with his own Corps, and one brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the Coast District, as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their service.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their county, and obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General SCHOFIELD:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt. General.

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina.
ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C.
May 4th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

THE RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES FROM Raleigh to Goldsboro', Wilmington and Morehead City and the telegraph lines from Raleigh to Fayetteville, Weldon and Greensboro', will be held as military lines under exclusive military control.

Other railroads and telegraph lines in the State may be worked by the private corporations now having possession of them, under such general military regulations and restrictions as it may be necessary to impose.

All officers and employees of railroads and telegraph lines will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, and will be held amenable to the military authorities, for the proper discharge of their duties. The Presidents or Superintendents of Railroad Companies will confer with Col. J. F. BOYD, Chief Quartermaster at Raleigh, who is empowered to make the necessary regulations.

For the present and until further orders, no travel or traffic will be permitted on any railroad except under proper military permits.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. & A. A. G.
May 4-tf.

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 1st, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 45.

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III. MAJOR GEO B. DYER, 9TH MAINE INfantry, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of the Post of Raleigh to relieve Lt. Col. S. M. Zent, 13th Indiana Infantry, who has been discharged the service on the tender of his resignation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.

Gen. GRANGER,
Com'd'g Post, Raleigh, N. C. May 3 tf

HEADQ'RS., 3RD BRIGADE, 2ND DIV., 10TH A. C.
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C.
May 1st, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.

The Col. Commanding Post having noticed with regret, that the beautiful shade trees which adorn the City of Raleigh, are being ruined, all persons are therefore prohibited from hitching their horses to them for the future. Hitching posts will be provided on all the principal streets of the city, and any horse found tied to the trees will be seized by the Provost Guard.

By Order of
G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Com'd'g Post.

H. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant. May 2-tf.

HEADQ'RS, 3D BRIG., 2D DIV., 10TH A. C.,
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 1, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The Colonel commanding Post announces to the citizens of Raleigh, that the Safe-guards have been removed from all the houses in the city by his order, and a Police-guard substituted. In cases of any disturbance or intrusion at private houses the citizens will call upon the Police-guard for protection, and in case the guards hear any disturbance or notice any soldiers prowling about the residences of citizens or the houses of servants they will afford all the assistance that is desired. No soldier will be allowed to enter the houses of citizens unless he is requested to do so, except in case of some disturbance.

By order of
G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Comd'g Post.

H. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant. May 2-tf

NOTICE!

IF THERE IS A GOOD BALLAD SINGER IN THE 2nd Div., 10th Army Corps, he will hear of something to his advantage by applying at Headquarters 3rd Brigade of that command.

May 5-4t

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

A Union Paper at the Capital of North Carolina.

Having determined to remain in Raleigh and make the PROGRESS one of the permanent fixtures of the Capitol of the State, we appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend its circulation.

Bastiles, prisons and courts of star chamber having been abolished by the Union armies, and the old flag having again been unfurled on the capitol of our good old State, never again to be lowered by the hand of treason, the people can read those papers that advocate their principles and express their own sentiments, without the fear of the rack or the stake; and it is our determination to make THE PROGRESS worthy the confidence of the intelligent masses.

We have associated with us in the editorial management of the paper gentlemen of experience and of acknowledged talent and ability, and we shall spare neither labor or expense to render the paper worthy of the capitol of the State and a welcome visitor in every loyal family.

Though it is our determination to make the PROGRESS a live newspaper, we shall not ignore those great questions that so deeply affect our immediate future and which must be speedily acted upon and settled. We shall give to the administration of PRESIDENT JOHNSON an active and zealous support, and will exert whatever of power or influence we may possess to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to our native State. We love the Union and we love North Carolina, and all our energies and whatever of talents we may possess, or shall be able to command in the management of the paper, shall be employed for the preservation of the one and to increase the prosperity of the other.

In the management of our publications we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole country.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS,

The publication of which has been interrupted by the derangement of the mails, will be resumed immediately, and we make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert themselves in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily paper one year, ... $10 00
" " six months, ... 5 00
Weekly paper one year, ... 3 00
" " six months, ... 1 50

Persons sending us clubs of ten or more, to one office, at one time, will be furnished with the paper gratis.

May 4th, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

UNION MASS MEETING IN RALEIGH.

THE UNION MASS MEETING ADVERTISED TO be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Saturday evening, the 6th inst., is postponed until THURSDAY, the 11th inst., in order that persons from the surrounding country may have an opportunity of attending.

The speaking will commence at 12 o'clock, M., on that day, and continue until night. The procession and illumination will take place at night.

May 5-td MANY CITIZENS.

PEACE AND LIBERTY

EATING SALOON IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RE-ception of its visitors, where they will find polite and attentive waiters. ROSS & McGOWAN, Proprietors,

Near the corner of Fayetteville and Market square.
May 4 d6t*

WANTED,

AT THE N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF and Dumb and the Blind, a good Cook. A man preferred. For terms, &c., apply to W. J. PALMER, Principal.

May 4-tf

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A RELIABLE STEADY MAN, COMPETENT TO run Power Presses, is wanted to take charge of a large cylander Hoe press. To a competent man good wages and permanent work will be given. Apply at Progress Office immediately.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
April 29-tf.

WANTED,

SIX MALE ATTENDANTS IMMEDIATELY, AT the Insane Asylum. For terms, &c., apply to the Superintendent. May 2-12t

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Office and residence on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing. April 17-tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interst in North Carolina. Apply at Progress office, Raleigh, N. C.

ap 30

LOST—

A BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, SUPposed to have been taken by mistake by some person who arrived by the 7½ o'clock train on the evening of the 28th.

It was missed soon after the arrival of said train.

The person who has it will confer a great favor and will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Headquarters, Department of N. C.

G. W. SCHOFIELD,
May 1-tf. Brevet Brig. Gen'l.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as house-keeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24 tf

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THE

PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING circulation of the DAILY PROGRESS renders it one of the best mediums ever offered to the people of North Carolina for advertising. Rates—one dollar a square, of ten lines, for each and every insertion.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

April17-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PROGRESS.

As we shall be in communication with the Eastern part of the State, with the North and the world in a day or two, we will now receive mail subscribers to the Progress at the following rates:

Daily paper, one year.....$10:00
" " six months.....5:00
Weekly paper, one year.....3:00
" " six months.....1:50

Money must accompany all orders, or the paper will not be sent.

News Agents will be supplied at the rate of $5 per hundred.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All transient advertisements will be charged ONE DOLLAR a square, ten lines minion type to count a square, for each and every insertion, and the money must be paid at the desk when the matter is handed in or they will not appear.

Extra Billy Smith—$25,000 Offered for his Arrest!

The Secretary of War has offered a reward of $25,000 for the "arrest and delivery for trial of William Smith, rebel Governor of Virgina." The advertisement, signed officially by Major General Halleck in command the Department of the James, appears in our issue this morning.

This will startle some of Extra-Billy's friends, but we think that they will be still more startled when they take into consideration the fact that the advertisement appears co-eval with the announcement in our northern summary that "men who have heretofore been prominently connected with the government of the United States are known to have been active in the murderous work" of assassinating President Lincoln and that "it is also in evidence how much money was paid the assassins and *who paid it.*"

We are not authorized to make any statement relative to this matter, nor have we received even a hint to this effect from the military authorities here. But the coincidence attracted our attention and we merely give it for what it is worth. We have received private letters from Washington which go to confirm our suspicions of his complicity in this matter.

Let this intimation be sufficient. Every man, true to the instincts of common humanity, will, so far as he can, assist in hunting down this execrable miscreant.

General Johnston.

Joseph E. Johnston, General of the quondam Confederacy, has placed himself on record as a friend to humanity and as a sensible rebel. His fame as a military man is well established and his abilities as a strategist are acknowledged even by those who fought him and his "gallant little army." But he has added to the lustre of his reputation by a sensible and timely surrender of the forces under his command, in order to "avoid the crime of waging hopeless war." When in the future, our children read the history of the rebellion, his name will stand forth free from imputations of murder and the contrast between his course and that of Davis, Basil Duke and Echols and the troop of deperadoes who accompanied these worthies in their escapade from justice, will redound to his credit. After a war waged for years to obtain a chimerical independence for his countrymen, he has been judicious enough to lay down his arms and although he did not acknowledge his error in conducing the prolongation of the unholy strife, he at last with christain-like foresight and desire to prevent bloodshed, assists in the inauguration of the regenerating policy, which our people have so long prayed for. After the surrender of his army he addressed the following letter to the Governors of the Carolinas and of Georgia and Florida:—

GREENSBORO', N. C., April 30th, 1865.

His Excellency A. G. MAGRATH, *Governor of S. C.*:
" " J. E. BROWN, *Governor of Ga.*:
" " JNO. MILTON, *Governor of Florida*:
" " Z. B. VANCE, *Governor of N. C.*:

The disaster in Virginia and the capture by the enemy of all our workshops for the preparation of amunition and repairing arms, the impossibility of recruiting our little army, opposed by more than ten times its number, or of supplying it except by robbing our own citizens, destroyed all hope of successful war. I have, therefore, made a military Convention with Gen. Sherman to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. I made this Convention to spare the blood of the gallant little army committed to me, to prevent further suffering of our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of invading armies and to avoid the crime of waging hopele s war.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

Removal of Trade Restrictions.

The order of President Johnson, removing the restrictions on commerce in the insurrectionary States, is undoubtedly liable to misconstruction. It is necessary, in order that trade may be resumed and carried on as before the war, that proclamations be issued notifying not only the inhabitants of the United States that the blockade established by the late President is raised, but informing the whole world of this important change in our commercial status. This order does not do this; but informally opens the ports of the South within the lines of the national military occupation, to "*internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse,*" subject to "such restrictions as are imposed by Acts of Congress" and the regulations of the Treasury Department under them. All military and naval orders interfering with trade of this sort—*internal*—are revoked, and the whole responsibility of issuing permits to bring goods to the South, and take goods back to the North, is devolved on the Treasury agents of the different localities referred to in the order.

Col. Heaton, the supervising special Treasury agent for the Department of North Carolina, will undoubtedly give us his construction of the privileges granted in the order very soon. At present, those of our citizens who wish to commence operations can do so under his readering of the law. After obtaining the proper permits from the Treasury Department, they will be allowed to bring goods of every description to the South, except articles contraband of war, and will not be interfered with by the military or naval authorities, except perhaps only as far as may be necessary to prove the authenticity of such permits. The limited means of transportation from the coast to the interior will, however, materially interfere with the success of these operations. The discharge of chartered vessels from the employment of the government will enable all who wish to venture, to procure transportation from the North at the outset at very reasonable rates.

Many have considered this order as effectually raising the blockade, but it is not so.

What Good Has Been Accomplished?

We frequently hear it said that after a four years' war of unparalleled magnitude and fierceness, nothing has been accomplished, and that the land has been drenched with blood and filled with misery for naught. We do not take such view of it.

God, in His wisdom and mercy, does not permit such suffering among His creatures without some design of ultimate good. He may inflict punishment upon us for our sins, but even that punishment is intended for our good—intended to correct us for our sins and cure us of them, that we may be the happier and the more prosperous.

As a nation we were so free, happy and prosperous that we knew not what restraint, suffering or want was. Like the well man that has never been sick we knew not how to appreciate health. We "forgot God," and took to ourselves all the glory, and He is a "jealous God." The days of miracles having passed He chose for His instruments a few bad men, both North and South, and delivered the people into their hands, that they might be punished for their transgressions and turned away from them, their punishment to result in blessings to them.

It now seems apparent that the abolition of slavery was one of the designs of the Almighty in permitting this devastating war. Whether it is to result in the elevation of the black race, or whether it is only to free the white race from the curse of slavery, or whether both these objects are to be accomplished, may admit of a difference of opinion which time alone can decide. Without entering into any argument upon the matter we are content to leave the issue to time.

We believe, too, that as a nation we shall be stronger in future than ever before, and that the bond of our Union has been strengthened so that nothing can ever break it. For years past the negro has been the bone of contention between the North and the South—the very rent of all the ramifications of dissensions. If a debate commenced in Congress concerning the explorations of the Rocky mountains, in regard to the Atlantic cable, the coast survey, the discovery of new planets, or no matter what, it ran inevitably into the negro question. The negro was made the hinge upon which all disaffections and ill feelings turned. Being now rid of this firebrand, we are also rid of its concomitants, and thus a great national evil is remedied and a great national sin corrected and forsaken. This could have been accomplished only by war. Men were so infatuated that they could be convinced by no argument except that of the sword. Sectional hatred had struck so deep that only a resort to arms could eradicate it, or if not eradicate, so smother it that it would be harmless, and left to die out in course of time.

The characters, too, of the people of the two sections were mutually misunderstood. It was said of the Northern people that they were a psalm-singing, cowardly race, and would not fight; that they had no spirit of resentment or manly courage. And it was said of the Southern people that they were mere blusterers, braves and braggadocios, who with reckless impulse might commit a desperate deed, but that they had no perseverance and no abiding bravery.—During four years of the bloodiest war, the most fatiguing marches, the most hotly contested battles, the greatest sufferings, the most patient endurance in heat and cold, hunger and thirst, that the world ever witnessed, each has disabused the other of these conceptions of their characters. Each has found that the other has the ring of the true metal and plenty of *mettle;* and neither is anxious to again encounter the other. Each has learned more than ever to respect the other, and with respect comes affection, confidence and love; and with these we are firmly united *as one people,* of one blood, of one religion, and are able to defy a world in arms. There may be some asperities for a time, but they will pass away with the generation in which they exist, and cursed be he who ever again entertains the idea of a war between the North and the South.

Another thing which will strengthen us as a nation and bind us in a closer Union, is the discovery, by this war, *that we have a government.*

Before the war, so little did we feel the weight of the government, that, but for our popular elections, we should almost have forgotten that we had a government at all. The heresy of secession crept in and said the government was but a rope of sand, which was equivalent to supposing it no government at all. This idea is exploded, and with its explosion the Union is firmer, the government more respected and people everywhere better satisfied.

No reasoning less cogent than an appeal to arms could have convinced the people of all sections of what they now know. By no other means could peace, Union and harmony have been so firmly established as they will now be.

Then we may be told, the authors of the war ought not to be punished, as they were only carrying out the designs of Heaven. To such we can only say, "It must needs be that offences come, but wo unto him by whom they come." Pharoah was serving God in punishing the children of Isreal. Even the Devil may be made the instrument in the hands of God for doing good—ay, even Jeff Davis may be made such instrument.

This war has "cast bread upon the waters," and we devoutly believe "it will be found after many days."

PERSONAL.—We are under many obligations to Eli Bingham, special messenger of the Department of North Carolina, for late Northern papers. The mails are so very irregular that the news-dealers do not receive their papers promptly and our citizens and the soldiers are obliged to rely on us for latest advices. By furnishing us with recent dates from the North our friends not only place us under special obligations, but accomodate a large number of our readers by enabling us to give them a readable paper containing such a synopsis of the news as our limited space admits.

President Johnson's Policy.

Everything giving any indication of the policy of President Johnson, in his future dealings with the [illegible] States, will be read with interest by our citizens. He has as yet given us no clue or criterion by which to judge of his course regarding negro suffrage; but on the main points, we think we fully understand him, and the following article from the New York *Herald* fully sets forth his views in every particular, except as regards that one point:

In the speeches which have been delivered by President Johnson to various visiting committees he has, with an emphasis which cannot be mistaken, defined his position in reference to treason and traitors. "Treason," he says, "is the highest of all crimes, and traitors must be punished." To the masses of the South involved in the rebellion he will be lenient; but to their traitorous leaders he will administer justice. Loyal men, if numbering only five thousand in a State, will, he has broadly intimated, be charged with the business of reconstruction, to the exclusion of traitors, and upon the fundamental idea that the slaveholding aristocracy have destroyed themselves with their institution of slavery.—The work of reconstruction is thus to rest upon the basis of the abolition of slavery, as a fact accomplished. No man, for instance, will hereafter be tolerated as a slaveholder in South Carolina, and no man will therein be recognized as a slave.

Here we have the initial landmarks of a bold, decisive policy, recognizing the demands of a great revolution. This is good; for this tremendous war has wrought in four years the revolutionary changes which would probably have required a hundred years of peace and Presidential compromises. The Southern institution of slavery is prostrated beyond recovery; and with it the domineering slaveholding aristocracy of the Southern States and their political power as the champions of slavery are gone—forever gone. President Johnson thus regards the political situation of the South, and his views have given universal satisfaction throughout the loyal States.

Of his policy, thus broadly foreshadowed, we shall soon know something more in the development of its practical details. We presume that President Johnson has no desire for any very extensive hanging of leading traitors; but that he will be satisfied with the vindication of the majesty of the law and the ends of justice in a few exemplary cases of the halter. We cannot doubt, however, that he expects, from a few wholesome examples, a general clearing out of the dyed-in-the-wool rebels, and that those who have merely been dipped in the dye pot of secession shall have a good scouring of loyal sand and soap, to rub the rebel butternut color out of them, though it may take the hide off. If we are to consider the people of the South as a conquered foreign people, we may put them through a regular apprenticeship; but if we are to accept them as a portion of our own people, relieved of a savage, usurping despotism, and restored to their rightful allegiance, then we should pursue a different course of treatment.

We believe that the simplest means that can be adopted in the reorganization of the rebellious States will be the best. A military governor of every State where necessary, with an armed force at his command, sufficient to put down guerillas and bushwhackers, and to maintain order, will do for a beginning. He may make the arrangements and appoint the time for the election of a convention, to form a new State constitution, and to provide for the election of a civil governor, State legislature, members of Congress, &c., without any further condition precedent than this: that the candidates for the convention and these other offices shall be genuine loyal men. If the masses of the people concerned choose to support such men, their votes will be equal to an oath of loyalty; and if they refuse to support such men let them remain out in the cold till they get sufficiently chilled and hungry to come into the house and to the family table. Let them take their own time in coming to supper. We can stand it as long as they can; and besides, we can rely upon the repentance of men who have been cured of their folly upon empty stomachs and cool reflection.

But there is another matter upon which President Johnson seems to be hesitating, and where he need not hesitate at all. We refer to the question of negro suffrage. The exclusion of free negroes from the right of suffrage is a necessity of negro slavery, but where slavery does not exist there is no such necessity. Give the emancipated negroes of the rebel States, then, in the reconstruction of those States, the right to vote along with the whites. There need be no fear that this concession will lead to negro social equality. Negroes vote in New York, and yet in New York there is no approach to negro social equality. Society will take care of itself in this matter, as it does in everything else affecting its peace and harmony. On the other hand, the concession of negro suffrage in the reconstruction of the insurgent States will effectually spike the last gun of Northern abolitionists, and will expel or neutralize the fire-eating political elements of the South for all time to come. Indeed, nothing half so effective could be employed as negro suffrage to weed out the intractable secessionists from the Southern States. Put them to that test of loyalty, and there will be no necessity for notices to quit or oaths of allegiance; but, best of all, the political agitation of the negro question, in every shape and form, will be ended, North and South.

Let President Johnson consider this question, as he does every other growing out of this rebellion, as one of the greatest political changes decreed by a searching, sweeping, political revolution; and let him then pursue his programme with his characteristic boldness and energy, and the country will carry him through. Nay, more, let him reorganize, under the sovereign authority of the Union, the rebellious States on the platform suggested, and bring us quietly back again to the promised land of specie payments, and his claims against all competitors for the Presidential succession will be as irresistible as were the claims and popularity of the lamented patriot, Abraham Lincoln.

UNION MEETING IN CAREY DISTRICT.

At a meeting held in Carey District, Wake County, N. C., on the 6th inst., Mr. W. J. Holleman was called to the Chair, and J. Q. Williams appointed Secretary.

L. House, A. Betts, John Bancom, J. B. Steadman, and W. H. Beckwith, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, and the following were submitted:

WHEREAS, We have heard of the untimely death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United State, by the hand of an assassin, and also the attempt on the lives of other officials:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we the citizens of Wake County, here assembled, do enter our solemn protest against any such base and cowardly acts, and regret that our country has thereby been deprived of its best friend, whose name will ever be immortal in our memories.

Resolved, That though our country mourns the loss of so good a man, we are pleased to know that his place is filled by Andrew Johnson, one of North Carolina's noblest sons, whose statesmanlike conduct has won for him immortal fame, under whose supervision we safely feel that we may be reinstated in the enjoyment of national freedom.

Resolved, That as North Carolina is destitute of any and all civil law, and it becomes actually necessary for the protection of our citizens that some measures should be adopted to restore order in our midst, we heartily join the good people of Johnston County in requesting President Johnson to appoint for North Carolina a temporary Governor, invested with the full power of Governorship, to act as such until our people can establish a loyal government in the State.

Resolved, That for his manly position and fidelity to the people of North Carolina, W. W. Holden has our most hearty wishes for final success in the glorious cause of the Union. (an event for which we have so faithfully labored together,) and that we look upon him as the salvator of our State, and safely and confidently recommend him for this or any other position of eminence.

Resolved, That while we keenly feel the loss of property destroyed by the Union army; we can only regard it as the consequences of secession and rebellion; and having never countenanced rebellious sentiments, we again hail with joy the privilege of renewing our obligations to the Union and the Stars and Stripes.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Johnson, and also be published in the North Carolina papers.

The meeting was addressed bp Messrs. J. Q. DeCarteret, A. Betts and C. J. Rogers.

W. J. HOLLEMAN, *Ch'm'n.*
J. Q. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

SUICIDE OF GOV. MILTON, OF FLORIDA.—The *News* says: We learn from a gentleman recently from Barrancas, that a report reached there a short time before he left, that upon hearing of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, Gov. Milton, of Florida, committed suicide at his residence, a few miles from Marianna. The report was subsequently confirmed by a refugee directly from that place.

[Gov. John Milton, some twenty years since, was a gay and dashing young lawyer of considerable practice at the bar of New Orleans. He had to flee the city in consequence of a difficulty with a young gentleman, arising out of an affair in which there was a lady. A short time previous to his adventure here the late Governor killed a gentleman by the name of Kemp, at Columbus, Georgia, firing a load of buckshot into him whilst he was crossing the street, and another load after he had fallen to the ground. After leaving this city, Milton returned to Florida, became a preacher, but the vocation not suiting him, he turned politician, and succeeded in being elected Governor of the State.]

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

EFFECTS OF PEACE.—The effects of peace have been, in many respects, wonderful. With some people the news of peace has "turned back the clock of time" by astonishing measure and made them from five to ten years younger than they were a month ago, ere the demise of Conscription. With our juveniles it has had a contrary, but a no less wonderful effect, hastening some of them from two to five years at a jump upon their journey of life. Chins and upper lips carefully shaved over every morning to prevent the least appearance of incipient beard, and which seemed as innocent of the touch of a razor as that touch was apparently unnecessary, are now beginning to develope a kind of hermaphrodite production, something between a fur and a beard.—Family Bibles are no more concealed to save the family record from the prying eyes of Conscript officers.

Peace, too, has been a great curer of diseases. It has effected more cures in one month than all the patent nostrums ever did effect, and the restored sufferers no longer hide away in order to indulge in a hearty meal. All kinds of diseases that were ever heard of on earth, above the earth, or in the waters under the earth—and all ever dreamed of in the wildest vagaries of a disordered imagination, have been promptly and permanently cured. Eyes have regained their sight, lame limbs have become sound, and crutches have been thrown away. Ears that could scarcely hear it thunder—could not hear understandingly the stentorian voices of the examining surgeons as they put their questions—have suddenly been opened, and their hearing has become so acute that the jingle of two half dimes, even at a considerable distance, is plainly and pleasantly distinct. In fact peace has broken spectacles, plucked cotton from the ears, and demolished the tribe of crutches. Wonderful are the effects of peace.

THE TROOPS.—We believe there are now but few, if any, troops about our city except the regular garrison, and everything is moving on smoothly and harmoniously. Except the hum of business, our streets are wearing their accustomed quiet. Nearly all our stores are occupied, though as yet there are but few dress goods in any of them. The ladies will have a chance before long—if they can provide themselves with the greenbacks. In lieu of these, however, gold and silver will be received as a substitute.

Our friends from the country need have no apprehensions about coming to town. They are in a free country once more, without the dread of conscription, or of being dragged off into Home Guard service, before their eyes; and if they have anything to sell, they can now get money for it, and not worthless paper.

MILK.—Nice, rich, sweet milk, guiltless of the skimming-ladle, and without any alliance with or assistance from the pump, can now be had at twenty-five cents per quart. This is enough, in all conscience—and now that the war is over, we see no reason why there should not be consciences again—but it is much better than paying fifty cents for an inferior article, which was demanded until within the past few days. Prices are seeking their level once more, and will soon come to, or in the neighborhood of the old standard. How often have we heard the remark, during the war, that such and such a thing was so and so "in good times," or "in peace times," or "before the war." There was significance in that expression—"in good times." It stood in contrast with the war times, which were evidently considered bad.

THE SUTLERS.—These gentlemen, or at least those attached to commands other than the Tenth Corps, were thrown into confusion yesterday by an attack from the Provost Marshal, in the way of an order closing their establishments, and ordering them to join their respective Divisions. This movement took some of them by surprise, as they had settled themselves in the belief that they would be allowed to run branches of their stores here to an indefinite length of time. Undoubtedly, the order is a just one, for at present, until the order of President Johnson, removing trade restrictions, is officially received and rendered, the furnishing of goods can be only considered as a military necessity, and the sutlers of the Tenth Corps, or the troops in garrison here, are entitled to the preference, if not the monopoly.

SOMETHING NEW.—We were pleased to see several carts on our Market Square yesterday, containing cloth, chairs, butter, &c. Butter sold at fifty cents per pound. We hope the example will be followed by our country friends generally. They will find ready sale, at good prices, for all their products. We are aware that there is not much to spare in the country, but many persons could dispose of some things they have, and buy coffee, sugar, tea, cheese, &c., instead, thus procuring a variety without additional expense. Butter, eggs, corn meal, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables, are especially in demand.

HEAVY REWARD.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Maj. Gen. Halleck, by order of the Secretary of War, offers $25,000 for the arrest and delivery for trial of William Smith, the rebel Governor of Virginia. A heavy reward for a light subject. "Extra Billy" will no doubt think this *extra*ordinary. He will probably wish he had left off cutting his extra capers sooner—perhaps he may cut one more "extra" yet.

PRETTY GOOD.—A worthy old citizen of foreign birth, who can neither write or speak English very intelligibly, came to us yesterday with a bit of paper containing some hieroglyphics, and informed us that it was some poetry he wrote some months ago, and he wanted us to "fix it up" for him. He deciphered the hieroglyphics, and we "fixed up" the following as the result:

"Jeff. Davis is a murderer,
Of all brigands the chief;
A known assassin the world all over,
A robber and a thief."

SONGS FOR SALE.—We have at the PROGRESS COUNTING ROOM several thousands songs, printed to the order of persons who have not called for them, which we will sell at the rate of ONE and TWO DOLLARS a hundred.

NO [illegible].—The Government has been supplying the citizens of Wake and adjacent counties with horses and mules, with which to operate on their farms, but the supply is exhausted and in the future all applications will be refused. Capt. Grant, the obliging and gentlemanly Quartermaster who has had charge of the issuing, has requested us to make mention of these facts and our country friends will please take notice thereof.

STEPHEN R. MALLORY.—The New York *Herald* in commenting on the surrender of the late Secretary of the rebel navy, as usual blows its own horn; but as the notice is otherwise authentic we copy it entire. It says:

"This distinguished individual, whose occupation, like Othello's, has been gone for some time surrendered himself to Captain Gibson, United States Navy, at Pensacola, on the 20th of April. We publish a sketch of his career in another column. Fifteen or eighteen years ago this Mallory was the shipping news correspondent of the *Herald* at Key West. We paid him—we forget how much; but it was more than he ever received from the "Southern Confederacy" for his services in the Cabinet, for we paid him in good gold and the confederacy gave him worthless shinplasters.

Mallory left off writing us letters for awhile and then began again. Shortly after the re-opening of his correspondence we discovered that he had been elected United States senator from Florida. This was about 1861.—Upon hearing this fact we informed him that, in our opinion, his position as senator was incompatible with his position on the *Herald* as an intelligent and independent correspondent, and that, unless he resigned his Senatorship, we should be obliged to dismiss him and employ somebody else at Key West. The truth is, we have tried several Congressmen and Senators, and find that they make very poor journalists. They are never capable enough nor independent enough for the requirements of this paper.

The protection of the *Herald* being thus withdrawn from him, Mallory went to the bad. Congress gave him a place on the Naval Committee in consideration of the naval knowledge he had acquired as our correspondent, and when the rebellion broke out Jeff. Davis made him Secretary of the rebel navy. His office has been a most a sinecure; but the pay has not been any larger than the work. Now that he has surrendered himself, he will probably have to stand his trial for treason. When he is convicted we hope that President Johnson will let him off as lightly as possible, for after all, he is a good natured, innocent sort of a person, whose original sin was his ignorance of the fact that it is better to be a *Herald* correspondent than a Senator. This was the source of all his woes. However, we cannot take him back to our employ. No man who has betrayed his country can ever be connected with this journal.

LARGE IMMIGRATION IN PROSPECT.—There can be no doubt that an immense immigration will set in, now that the war is over, and the country is ready to resume its old habits of commerce and manufacture. Already we observe by the Irish papers that the peasantry of that country are preparing for a great spring exodus. The people of the Old World are well convinced by this time that this is the most prosperous country on the face of the earth; that it possesses the best and most government to live under, and that it is the freest and happiest spot where man can dwell; and they will not fail, under the present cheering circumstances, to avail themselves in large numbers of these advantages. For the past four years emigration has been considerably retarded by the disturbed state of the country, and people in all parts of Europe have been waiting anxiously for the settlement of our difficulties to transfer their fortunes to this land. The opportunity has now arrived, and we may therefore anticipate a great influx of fresh bone and sinew, labor, skill, and industry, all of which will be most welcome and most timely in the development of the vast resources of the country.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GREAT ATTRACTION.

GLEASON, CORBETT & HARRINGTON'S

MINSTRELS.

CHAS. P. GLEASON, - - - Manager.
WM. DIGNAM, - - - Musical Director.

We have the honor to announce to the citizens of Raleigh, N. C., that we will give one of our select entertainments at the Chapel of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, on Tuesday evening, May 9th, 1865, at which all are invited to attend. And the Manager desires to assure the Ladies in particular, that sufficient force will be at hand to preserve order, and nothing will be said or done which could in the least offend the taste of the most fastidious.

There will be an entire change and a new programme, for which see bill.

Reserved seats for Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them.

Admission, - - - - - - - 50 cts.

Doors open at 7 P. M. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ABOUT ONE HOUR BEFORE THE U. S. TROOPS reached Raleigh, the front door of my store was broke open and my goods carried out of the back door, which I did not learn until 4 o'clock in the evening. A liberal reward will be paid for information who has them in possession.

Twenty-five thousand dollars in Confederate money for sale.

J. H. KIRKHAM.
May 9-d1t*

$25,000 REWARD.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., May 8th, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR A reward of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery for trial of William Smith, Rebel Governor of Virginia.

H. W. HALLECK,
May 9-4t Major Gen. Com'd'g.

WANTED,

A GOOD FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR six months. Small family and no children.

Address, A. B. C.,
May 9-1t* Progress Office.

WANTED TO RENT.

A BUILDING CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN eight rooms, and situated within half a mile of the State House. A liberal compensation will be paid. Address, C. E. W.,
May 9-2t Progress Office.

WANTED TO RENT.

A GOOD STORE, ON FAYETTEVILLE STREET, for which a liberal price will be paid.

Address S. WARREN,
may 9-2t at Progress office.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF HENRY C. SMITH, COMPANY M, 21st REG'T N. C. Troops, Scales' Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Lee's army. Was last heard from a few days previous to Lee's surrender. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his anxious wife L. A. F. SMITH,
May 8-d1f Raleigh, N. C.
Northern papers please copy.

$10 DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, OR TAKEN FROM THE CARS, BETWEEN Wilmington and Raleigh, a white, leather covered Trunk, marked M. M. P—, U. S. A. Any person leaving it at Medical Director's office at Headquarters, 10th A. C., will receive the above reward.
May 8-3t*

FOR RENT.

FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR, THE large and valuable house and lot in this city, on Newbern street, belonging to the estate of the late T. J. Lemay, and recently occupied by the family of H. K. Burgwyn, Esq. Possession to be had immediately.

For terms apply to Mrs. H. K. Burgwyn, on Hillsboro' street. (May 8-3t*)

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C.,
May 4th, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

All paroled prisoners who were paroled for exchange but not exchanged before the surrender of General Lee's army, will be permitted to take the amnesty oath and go to their homes in Southern and Northern States until further orders.

By command of Maj. Gen'l SCHOFIELD.
(Signed) J. A. CAMPBELL,
Official: Lt. Col. and A. A. G.
FRED'K [illegible]son, Lt. and A. A. A. G.